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Dr. Jameson carried the war into Africa, but not very far.

The British commissioner who invaded the Transvaal republic went shearing and got shorn.

Since their defection on account of the Venezuelan message the mugwumps, poor things, seem to be orphans.

About this season of the year a currency so elastic that one dollar would liquidate two dollars' worth of obligations would be very popular.

The peace memorial which is being signed by hundreds of British authors will make an interesting addition to the treasures of some autograph collector.

When Great Britain sits down to write out the list of other nations upon which she may depend in the event of trouble she writes Italy and Spain, and then stops.

If the President imagines that he is building up a Cleveland party by his bond policy he may find later that the party is confined to the syndicate which Mr. Morgan represents.

When the 4-per-cent. bonds of this government are selling at 115 the President has probably agreed to sell \$200,000,000 more at 104. Yes, Mr. Cleveland is a very remarkable person.

With every Democrat on the finance committee a free coinage champion, what insolent misrepresentation it is to charge the responsibility of its being a silver committee upon the Republicans.

The trouble with the President is that he makes up his mind to a thing and then adheres to it regardless of consequences, but the greater trouble is that he usually gets himself on the wrong side of things.

Just what the scheme of ex-Senator Platt, who is a Reed man, may be in putting Governor Morton, of New York, forward as a presidential candidate is one of the things which one must wait a while to understand.

Now that other nations are ordering Great Britain off of their domains, why should not this government request the British to abandon the rule the Canadians have so recently set up in the disputed territory of Alaska?

Democratic papers make haste to charge the Republican Governor of Kentucky, who has been a month in office, with the responsibility of the latest brutality in that State, which goes to show that they expect great things of Republicans.

American manufacturers are predicting a large increase of trade with South American peoples as a result of our championship of the Monroe doctrine. Trade is not often influenced by sentiment, but the peculiar circumstances of the present case are likely to make it exceptional.

The economists who assailed the not too general practice of saving small amounts of money against a rainy day as one of the potent causes for the restriction of business and the fall of prices afforded evidence of how trifling an educated man may be when he sets himself about it.

If the story about Tom Johnson trying to bribe a Detroit alderman is true, his methods have deteriorated since he left this city. Here he was much more diplomatic and never left his tracks uncovered. Mind, it is not asserted that Mr. Johnson's morals have deteriorated—only his methods.

The criticism of the London Times that only one of the Venezuelan commissioners, Hon. Andrew D. White, is known in England has no force. A Supreme Court judge and the president of Johns Hopkins University rank with any men of their class in England, and a leading lawyer of New York is apt to be quite as much of a man as a leading lawyer of London.

Two States now have constitutions which were not ratified by the people—Mississippi and South Carolina—and Louisiana is on the road. These are constitutions which, if they had been submitted to all the voters and their votes had been counted, would have been rejected. This being the case, do those States have a really republican form of government?

The fact that the Cuban insurgents avoid a general engagement with the Spanish forces does not argue cowardice. It probably means that they would rather trust to winning by a style of warfare in which they are eminently successful than risk everything in a single battle. Considering the odds against them in numbers, resources, etc., they are doing remarkably well.

Emperor William's congratulatory dispatch to President Kruger has a note of warning in it that England will probably not overlook. Read between the

lines it in effect assures the President of the Transvaal republic that if he needs outside help to repel British aggression it will be promptly furnished. The Emperor's reference to the preservation of "the independence of your country against attacks from the outside" seems to foreshadow a sort of African Monroe doctrine.

WHY NOT A POPULAR LOAN?

The proposition of the New York World to take \$1,000,000 of government 3-per-cent. bonds, paying therefor in gold, is unprecedented itself and emphasizes a situation which is without parallel. Never before in the history of the world has such an offer been made to any government by any other than a financial institution, and never before has any government challenged such an offer by its stubborn adherence to an unwise and unpatriotic financial policy. Governments have sometimes made forced loans and have sometimes appealed to the people for aid, but never before has any government been appealed to by its citizens to give them an opportunity to subscribe for bonds which it persisted in negotiating at disadvantageous rates through bankers' syndicates.

On two occasions during the civil war the Secretary of the Treasury appealed to the people for financial aid, and both times with conspicuous success. The first \$100,000,000 borrowed by him from the banks was stipulated to be repaid with funds received from the sale of the seven-thirty notes through the agencies for the national loan. In order to negotiate the seven-thirty bonds Mr. Chase appointed 148 agents, exclusive of the treasury agencies proper, among them Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia. The Secretary allowed these agents one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the first hundred thousand dollars of subscriptions obtained by them respectively, and one-eighth of 1 per cent. upon all sums in excess; and in addition to these commissions they were allowed stipulated amounts, varying according to locality, for advertising purposes, but in no single instance exceeding \$150. The several agents returned subscriptions amounting in the aggregate to \$24,678,866, of which Jay Cooke had obtained \$5,224,050. He was paid the fixed percentage, amounting to \$6,690,000, and, though he exhibited vouchers showing disbursements for advertising to the amount of \$3,044,44, he was paid only \$150 on that account. It was the energy, success and square dealing of Mr. Cooke in this transaction that caused him to be employed as general agent of the government in placing a later loan.

In October, 1862, Secretary Chase employed Jay Cooke as general agent to negotiate the five-twenty bonds, with authority to appoint subagents throughout the country. He was paid a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. on the first ten millions and three-eighths of 1 per cent. on subscriptions beyond that amount. Of these three-eighths the general agent bound himself to pay one-eighth to subagents, another eighth to traveling agents, and for advertising and the other expenses necessary to make the loan as widely and favorably known as possible. One-eighth was to be retained as compensation for his own labor and risk and for expenses chargeable to his own proportion of the loan. His responsibility covered all the acts of his subagents until payment into the treasury of all moneys subscribed and delivery to subscribers of all bonds subscribed for. No liability and no duty, except that of furnishing the bonds, was assumed by the government; while to insure the faithful performance of the duty of the general agent and the full satisfaction of all demands upon himself and his subagents, bonds were required and given to the aggregate sum of \$600,000. In addition to this agency the Treasurer of the United States, the assistant treasurers and the several designated depositories were directed to use their best endeavors to obtain subscriptions, and were authorized to allow one-eighth and in some instances one-fourth of 1 per cent. to purchasers for resale. The loan was widely advertised, editors and correspondents of newspapers being paid liberally for work in this direction. The loan became very popular and was taken by all classes throughout the country. By the 1st of July, 1863, bonds to the amount of \$188,880,000 were taken; three months after the amount had swelled to \$278,515,000, and by the 21st of January following the whole loan had been subscribed for, and the rush was so great at the end that an excess of nearly \$11,000,000 was subscribed and the money therefore paid before notice could be given to subagents that the whole amount authorized had been taken.

If Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle have forgotten these facts they should read the history of the war period anew and learn that the patriotism of the American people is never appealed to in vain. For many reasons it would be a good thing to call out the hoarded wealth and bring into activity the latent patriotism of the country. Mr. Cleveland should stop dealing with bank syndicates and appeal to the people.

ON THE SIDE OF DISASTER.

The Senate finance committee is composed of six Republicans, six Democrats and one Populist. All of the Republicans except Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, are hostile to the free coinage of silver. Senator Jones of Nevada, a Populist because he felt that he could not be a Republican and stand in Congress for no other purpose than to fight for silver monometallism in the United States. The six Democratic members of the committee are all in favor of the free coinage of silver. They are Voorhees, Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas, White of California, and Walthall of Mississippi. Four of the six belong to the bitter, North-hating element of the South. One, Mr. White, represents a State in which the sentiment may be said to be rather in favor of free silver—California. Senator Voorhees belongs to a State whose controlling influence during the war, in spite of him, was with the great States of the North. Since that period Indiana has been connected with those States by traffic and industry. It has kept pace with them in their progress and development. Chiefly because of legislative germans Indiana has been represented in the Senate by men who are out of touch with the spirit and purpose of the States to which it is allied in commerce. Republicans or Democrats, the Senators of States which are in touch with the

intelligence and progress of the times are for sound money. Brice of Ohio, Palmer of Illinois, and Vilas and Mitchell of Wisconsin, as Democrats, are as firm in their opposition to the free coinage heresy as Sherman of Ohio, Culom of Illinois, and Burrows and McMillan of Michigan, Republicans.

But when it comes to Indiana its Senators, Voorhees and Turpie, are found with such reactionary and North-hating Senators as Harris of Tennessee, Vest of Missouri, and Walthall of Mississippi, when the question of sound currency is under consideration. Consequently, on Thursday, when the finance committee divided to consider the free coinage bill which is to be substituted for the House bond bill, Voorhees sided with the Southern Democrats and the one Populist on that committee to devise a scheme which, if it should become law, would do what? Put the United States on a silver basis, force gold to a premium measured by our silver dollars, decrease the purchase power of the millions of dollars of savings which people of small means have entrusted to savings banks or have invested in life insurance policies and building and loan shares, and of every day's wages and week's salary in the country. The prices of all the necessities of life made in the markets of the world in gold would be the gold price, with the difference between a gold and a silver dollar added, as was the case during the war, when the country was forced to measure values in a depreciated paper currency. The price of labor and service, however, would remain the same for a long time.

For this destructive free coinage measure twenty-four Democrats will vote, all from the South except two representing silver States and two representing Indiana. Two will vote for self-interest and twenty from the South will vote for it very largely because they are hostile to the North and imagine that by so doing they will help the South to get even with the North. The two from Indiana, having the choice of going with these sectional and reactionary Democrats of the South or the Democrats who are in touch with the commercial intelligence of the North, will go with the former, as they did during the war.

If there were a prospect that this bill which Senator Voorhees will support would become law there would now be financial panic such as this country has not known in this generation. Fortunately for the country, more than two-thirds of the Republican House is hostile to the scheme of putting the United States on a silver basis. And now that the country seems that coterie of Senators, representing less than one-fifth of the population of the country, would bring general disaster to the people if they could thereby force the stamping of 60 or 70 cents' worth of the silver dollar of the silver mine owners one dollar, there is a growing resentment against the silver interests which these Senators will realize as time passes.

Ex-Attorney-general Smith is a man who, in his capacity as a public officer, has achieved a most enviable reputation with the decent people of Indiana. He first achieved notoriety as the leader of a cabal to resist the seating of a Lieutenant Governor whom the Supreme Court of the State declared to have been lawfully elected. For this crime against popular government he demanded and received the office of Attorney-general. Evidently not content with the \$15,000 or more of salary and fees which his predecessors for years had been receiving, he and his party friends in the Legislature added a proviso to the act of 1893 distributing the school money, which enabled him to collect in fees and salary something over \$50,000 in two years, as near as the figures could be obtained from his report. There was a movement on foot in 1893 to investigate his office, but his party friends were able to suppress it. When the time came for him to make his first report to Governor Matthews, under whom he had stuffed his capacious pockets with school funds, it was unsatisfactory, because it did not afford sufficient data to ascertain the amount of the school funds he had appropriated under the proviso of 1893. It would not have been known until this time if he had not been compelled to make a report at the close of his term of office. No one thing was so effective against his party in the campaign of 1894 as the greed of the then Attorney-general. Ever since he came into prominence he has been notorious for offensive and vile language addressed to newspaper reporters. A man of immense proportions, like other Falstaffs, he has played the abusive bully with newspaper reporters. Presuming upon his size and his browbeating capacity, he has already committed assaults upon two reporters, using language which no man of decent instincts would apply to anybody. None but a bully and a coward would use such language or lay a hand on a man of half his proportions without the least provocation. Nothing that ex-Attorney-general Smith can do can harm his reputation with decent people; but if he keeps on assaulting newspaper reporters he may come against a man one of these days who will not only say the least, astonish and humiliate him.

It is predicted that county officers will begin to hold back money which belongs to the State, now that the Attorney-general receives no compensation for enquiring them to give it up in the way of fees. Of course, this prediction comes from those who advocate a fee system which will give officers from three to ten times as much as they could command in any private business. The prediction is made upon the assumption that county officers are, as a whole, dishonest and will not hesitate to violate their oaths of office if by so doing they can possess themselves of a few dollars which are not theirs. The Journal does not believe this is true. It is of opinion that by far the larger part of such officials are men of integrity. That such money as the law officers of the State have been collecting the past few years under the fee system belonged to the State there can now be no doubt, as the fact has been determined. Hereafter, if not before, county and township officers know what money belongs to the State. If they do not return the same as due and pay it over they should be proceeded against criminally. If the present laws have not adequate penalties for the punishment of those who withhold money belonging to the State then such laws should be enacted. Loose methods are largely the cause of the evils of withholding State money, consequently, when the law puts an end to

such methods officials in Indiana will come to time as they do in other States. A few suits and convictions, with fines and imprisonment, would revolutionize the sentiment relative to holding back State money. When the official who holds back money belonging to the State is held in no different light than the defaulter there will be very little trouble with delinquent officials.

In all essential features the Atlanta exposition has been successful. The stockholders will never get back their money, even if they escape in assessment, but they could not have expected such a thing. Those who stood for the enterprise have a considerable worthless property on their hands, and owners may find themselves with houses which they cannot at once rent. Nevertheless, the State of Georgia and the South generally has or will be a gainer both in the near future and in the years to come. The industries of the South have had a special exhibit, and it has been a success. If local jealousies, which can always be found where a city like Atlanta pushes to the front, could have been overcome the exhibition would have been larger and more useful to the South. Thousands of people visited Atlanta who had never seen an exposition, and these went back to their homes with broader views, which will have effect. While some sections of the South did well, it is true that a greater interest was shown in the Southern fair by the people of the North. They constituted a large part of its visitors and those who expended money in seeing what the South can do. For a portion of the South to have discovered what its most progressive element can do, and for the North to note the progress of the South is one of the results of the Atlanta exhibition, the value of which is most important, even if it cannot be counted in dollars.

The British government has been ostentatiously swift in disavowing the invasion of the Transvaal republic, but there can be little doubt that Cecil Rhodes and Dr. Jameson had been given to understand that they would be supported by the home government in every reasonable measure of aggression and aggrandizement. It is inconceivable that the invasion of the Transvaal country should have been ordered except with that understanding. The British filibusters in Africa may, in their zeal, have gone faster and further than the home government expected they would, but they have been in communication with Downing street all along, and no doubt they had reason to believe their action would be approved and supported. The trouble is they overdid the matter by trying to outdo a jingo Ministry.

On the whole, the defeat of the British South Africa Company's troops under Dr. Jameson in their campaign against the Boers will turn to the advantage of that government. Now the Doctor will be disowned by the British and court-martialed by the Boers. If the Doctor had been victorious Great Britain might have been forced to adjust the matter with Germany. Still, the fact that a well-armed and equipped regiment has been won by a spirited people of a small nationality will inspire courage in others who are similarly assailed. Even Venezuela will have a greater desire to fight the British.

Dr. Jameson knew the British impulse, and consequently knew that he would be sustained if he should defeat the Boers. Besides, he knew that, without warrant, he had made the campaigns which had secured for Great Britain the Transvaal, with all its wealth in gold. It is now predicted that the defeat of Jameson will complicate matters to a greater extent in South Africa—that the Transvaal republic will assume a hostile attitude toward Great Britain after what has been done, and, depending upon the backing of Germany, will put a stop to British aggressions in South Africa.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Egotistic Youth.

"Yes, I will give you one kiss if you will not ask for another."

"Oh, after the first one, you will do the asking."

The Insulted Colonel.

"Pocket flasks? Yes, here is a very nice little flask; hold half a pint."

"Half a pint? By gad, sah, when I want to buy toys I will go to a toy shop, sah!"

The Exaggerative Agent.

"Now as to the salary—"

"Fifty per cent. is what I shall expect."

"What? Fifty per cent. of the gross?"

"Dear me, no. Fifty per cent. of what your press agent will say you are paying me."

"Oh!"

The Ferocious Debtor.

"I have called to see about that little bill—"

"Certainly. Sit down a minute."

(Fifteen minutes are supposed to elapse between the first and second acts.)

"Well, I have waited now—"

"Oh, yes. I can't do anything for you. I thought that perhaps another collector would come in and you would be handy to knock him down with."

MAGAZINES OF THE MONTH.

Part 8, of "Harris's Fishes of North America" contains two fish "portraits," colored as to life, on plates, size 12x18 inches, and taken from specimens caught by Mr. Harris's rod. The large-mouthed black bass and the blue fish are delineated true to nature. The former was painted from a specimen taken in Greenwood lake, New York, and the latter from one caught off Long Branch, N. J. Both were painted in oil on the spot of capture, before their color and tints had faded. These lithographic plates are very fine works of art. The reproduction of the oil effects of the original portraits is especially to be noticed. The text of this magnificent publication, which has been completed, is forty numbers, and will consist of full biological notes on all fishes that are objects of pursuit by the angler in North American waters, their habits, habitat and modes of capture will be described and illustrated, and an introduction to the study of ichthyology will be given, with drawings and diagrams illustrative of the anatomy and physiology of fishes. It will be a work permanent value. It is issued by the Harris Publishing Company, 19 Park place, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly has the fashion of beginning the calendar year well, its January issue is a gem. The work of the magazine is growing out of overexertion in getting out a holiday number with many special features. The first issue of 1896 opens with some hitherto unprinted excerpts from one of Hawthorne's note books. These notes are interesting chiefly for the disclosure they make of this writer's habit of storing literary "material." He did not trust his memory, and he was not a collector of tales. Sarah Orne Jewett, Mr. Hartwell Catherwood and Agnes Repplier are contributors to the January issue. A short story writer who became a favorite a few years ago, but who has recently been almost entirely forgotten, is "Study of Ichthyology" by John R. Proctor. "The Christian

Socialist Movement of the Middle of the Century."

by J. M. Ludlow, and "A Congress Out of Date," by an unnamed writer.

A suggestive article by Horace E. Scudder, the American Monthly treats of the schoolhouse as an educational force and center in other than purely intellectual matters. In the course of his remarks he says: "When it is considered that schools have deliberately or by compulsion of circumstance taken upon themselves many of the functions of domestic life, it becomes all the more interesting that every child should get in the schoolroom the best that any well-ordered house can give; there is a community life in the schoolhouse, the school can perform better than any other institution. We look for the day when the schoolhouse shall have not only collections of good books on its shelves, reproductions of the best art on its walls, and a well-kept neighborhood museum, but, for the pleasure to the eye, as it is in the homes of the rich; and if there is only for the village, it should be in the schoolhouse school or garden."

Mr. Marion Crawford's romance-writing talent aided in making his "Kaleidoscope of Rome," in the January Century, something of a literary success. The ordinary tourist's description of foreign scenes, Mr. Crawford knows modern Rome and its people as few Americans know their home cities, but the turning of his kaleidoscope to only those scenes which he presents pictures of it as it was in the days of the Caesars. As a mere bit of decorative art, it is very attractive, but the theme, the artist's worth reading.

Though Robert Louis Stevenson's letters to his boy friend were probably not written with the thought that they would ever be made merchandise of and published for the world to read, yet they have a charm which they might have lacked had they been treated as "literature." The life at Samoa is pictured in these unique epistles in a way that is almost new to the world. It is guessed, very little less entertaining to the boys who read them in St. Nicholas than to him to whom the originals were addressed.

Some reminiscences of the late James G. Blaine, by Murat Halstead, form an interesting feature of McClure's Magazine for January. The profusion of illustrations in this magazine, serves better than verbal description to show the meagerness and limitations of the war President's early years.

Still another miniature magazine makes its appearance, this time "The Fly Leaf." It is published in Boston, is conducted by Walter Russell, and is a very attractive little magazine, a pamphlet periodical of the New—the new man, new woman, new ideas, whimsies and things." It is bright and sprightly in style.

The holiday number of Modern Art (J. M. Bowles) appears with a new and decorative cover designed by Bruce Rogers. It is full of interesting material, both as to text and illustration, and bears the marks of careful and conscientious editing.

The magazine, Romance, which has heretofore been filled with fiction, is now a popular kind and is sold for 5 cents a copy. It is issued by the Current Literature Publishing Company, New York.

INDIANA PRESS OPINION.

It is time to call a halt on England's greed—Crawfordville Journal.

England's horror of war depends a good deal on the size of the enemy—Goshen Times.

It would be a good time for the British government to review its foreign policy of bribery—Terre Haute Tribune.

The people of the United States love peace, but that does not indicate that they will stand any bullying from England or other countries that would not rather have the invasion of the Transvaal and the efforts to seize more territory on the American continent may result in a considerable parting of the United States—Muncie Times.

With the United States, Germany, Russia and Venezuela and one or two other less important countries twisting the tail of the British lion John Bull will find it advisable to assume a milder and more peaceful attitude toward the Republic.

The British advance in South Africa is a striking object lesson for Americans, to teach them that African methods shall not be employed in North and South America by Great Britain, not while the United States upholds the Monroe doctrine—Terre Haute Express.

The people of this country are quite unanimous in resisting all attempts on the part of Great Britain to appropriate more territory to her empire. The act of Congress and they ought to be equally unanimous in refusing to permit Great Britain to monopolize the American market—Steeben Republic.

The German press has at last found cause to regard Great Britain, as we have been forced to view, as a bullying nation with a singularly brutal instinct for making war upon the weak and grasping all the territory it can get. It is the range of its capacious maw—Lafayette Courier.

The people of the United States will stand right by the President without regard to party in the present controversy with Great Britain. But they will avail themselves of the first opportunity to relieve from command a President whose policy bankrupts the country even in time of peace—Lawrenceburg Press.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Ruskin once wrote to Dante Gabriel Rossetti: "If you wanted to oblige me you would keep your room in order and go to bed at night. All your fine speeches go for nothing with me, but I will be glad to buy toys I will go to a toy shop, sah!"

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes declares that "never in his history of political treachery has Lord Salisbury's perfidy towards the Armenians been surpassed. In the avenging silence of London next Monday, the Armenians will come some day. When that day comes she will perish unpitied."

A sister of the poet Longfellow, Mrs. Fortine, is still living an advance age in Portland, Me. She used to be a famous Sunday school teacher, and there are many women, some of them grandmothers, who have a bond of union in having been members of "Mrs. Pierce's class."

Col. Charles King, the military novelist, with his half-pay salary and his revenue from his books, is very comfortably fixed in life. He is a handsome, soldierly man of about fifty, with a gray hair and mustache, and a bronzed complexion that life as a civilian has not bleached.

Guy de Maupassant's mother, to whom he left 10,000 francs a year by his will, recently applied to have the treatment before the ground of mental incapacity, as she would have received much more if he had died intestate. As the will was made long before the novelist broke down, however, she lost her case.

W. S. Gilbert has just been through an amusing experience. The Countess De Bremond, who is a "lady poet" as well as a "lady journalist," wrote to the librettist, asking him to give her an interview for the approaching performance of "His Excellency." He replied that he would gladly do so for 20 guineas. Thereupon the Countess, who was a very rich woman, took great pleasure, some day, in writing his obituary from data that would cost her many of our most important titles, and the papers with satirical comments of his own, and was thereupon sued for libel, found in his favor without leaving the box.

Of 224 persons treated for rabies by Pasteur's method at St. Petersburg last year only three died of hydrophobia; two of these deaths occurred during the treatment before inoculation had had its full effect, the other was of a patient brought in thirteen days after he was bitten. The rabid animals were 193 dogs, eighteen wolves, seven cats, five horses and one pig. At Odessa 284 persons were inoculated, the death rate being only one-third of 1 per cent. One case is recorded of a patient who had been severely bitten by a dog, and the wounds were cauterized within three hours of their infliction, and he was cured afterwards inoculated, but died of hydrophobia just a year after the inoculations.

Love is not blindless: 'tis a gracious haze, That veils clear vision in a flush of fire, And thence Love's object to the heart's desire.

As evening vapours thin the sunset rays, —Biantham Sweet, Jr., in the Philistine.

Mind your own business—don't try to disguise it.

You say you are a good whistler? It may be, but to make it a "go" you'll of course say—

—it.

And smelt it along that the public may see.

PASS THE SENATE

HOUSE TARIFF BILL, WITH AMENDMENTS, LIKELY TO BE ADOPTED.

Several Democratic Senators Who See the Necessity of More Revenue, It Is Said, Will Vote for It.

BOND MEASURE IN DANGER

SILVERITES WILL COMBAT IT WITH A BILL OF THEIR OWN.

They Are Not Harmonious, However, and May Split on Minor Details—Utah to Become a State To-Day.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—There is now little doubt that the House tariff bill will pass the Senate. It may, however, not prove its essential features will be retained. One of the leaders on the Democratic side of the Senate, well known as a "conservative," when the Wilson bill was under discussion last session, said to your correspondent to-night, after listening to the speech of John Sherman this afternoon, that some of the Democratic Senators had become convinced that more revenue is needed, and that they would vote for any reasonable tariff measure.

Some of these members represent manufacturing States, and while they are on record as opposing the great Republican principle, they are not averse to giving a little protection under the guise of a revenue bill. Some of the "conservatives" who worked so successfully against the Wilson bill take little stock in Carlisle's rosy estimate of a surplus next fiscal year. They contended at the time the Wilson bill came from the House that it would not produce enough revenue to meet the needs of the government, and, therefore, they had the duties on many articles increased. They now realize that even with the increase afforded by the compromise measure the revenue is insufficient to meet the demands on the treasury. Hence they are willing to sacrifice a little of their no-protection principle to stem the growing deficit. The tariff bill will probably pass through, but the bond measure is still in jeopardy.

The Senate finance committee did not conclude its consideration of the House bond bill to-day. The failure was due to the fact that the silver majority of the committee was unable to agree on the terms of the substitute, which they propose to report for the House bill. The members favorable to silver, including Senators Voorhees, Harris, Vest, Jones of Nevada, and others, Democrats, and Jones of Nevada, Populists, were in conference for an hour before the full committee met, but they found the task of preparing a bill to which all could agree somewhat more complicated than they anticipated, and were compelled to ask for more time. Senator Jones presented the draft of a bill on the lines suggested in these dispatches last night, but some of the members desired further time for consideration. It was made apparent, however, that the difference over the tariff bill is still believed by the majority that there is no insurmountable difficulty in the way of reaching an agreement on the section of the bill providing for free coinage. Another reason for delay on the part of the silver element was found in the absence of Senator Wolcott, the only Republican silver advocate on the committee, and the desire expressed by some of the members to have this element represented in the preparation of the substitute. He is expected to be here by Monday, to which time the committee adjourned. The Republican members of the committee were in conference for several hours, devoting the greater part of the time to the tariff bill on the line of the work on that bill which was done yesterday. The Republicans are disposed to give more attention to this measure than to the bond bill. They consider that the latter has been virtually taken out of their hands, as the majority is against them, but consider it possible that the tariff bill may be so modified as to get it through. Consequently they are directing their energies to this end.

YOUNGEST OF THE STATES.

President Will Proclaim Utah a Member of the Sisterhood To-Day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The President tomorrow, about noon, will issue his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress stating that the people of Utah are complied with all the requirements of the law providing for the admission of Utah to the Union, and declaring that the Territory has passed out of existence, and that Utah is admitted to the family of States.

The State officers will begin the discharge of their duties tomorrow. The people of Utah are naturally showing an intense interest in every step being made at Washington. The President